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OREGON LABOR TRENDS

Prepared by Research and Statistics Section
STATE OF OREGON • EMPLOYMENT DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
OCTOBER 1983

SEPTEMBER INDICATORS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Oregon	S.A.	Raw
Sep. '83	9.9	8.6
Aug. '83	9.8	9.1
U.S.		
Sep. '83	9.3	8.8
Aug. '83	9.5	9.2

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT INDEX

Oregon	1977=100
Sep. 1983:	101.3
Aug. 1983:	101.1
Sep. 1982:	101.5
Sep. 1981:	108.3
Sep. 1980:	110.2
Sep. 1979:	113.7

DIFFUSION INDEX

Oregon	
Sep. 1983:	54.3
Aug. 1983:	53.9
July 1983:	52.3
June 1983:	57.4
May 1983:	51.2

PRODUCTION WORKER AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

Oregon	
Aug. 1983:	39.4
July 1983:	38.5
Aug. 1982:	38.0

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

1967=100
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Portland SMSA	
July 1983	291.5
Year Change	- 0.3
U.S.	
Aug. 1983	300.3
Year Change	+ 2.6
Portland Hotline	221-4132

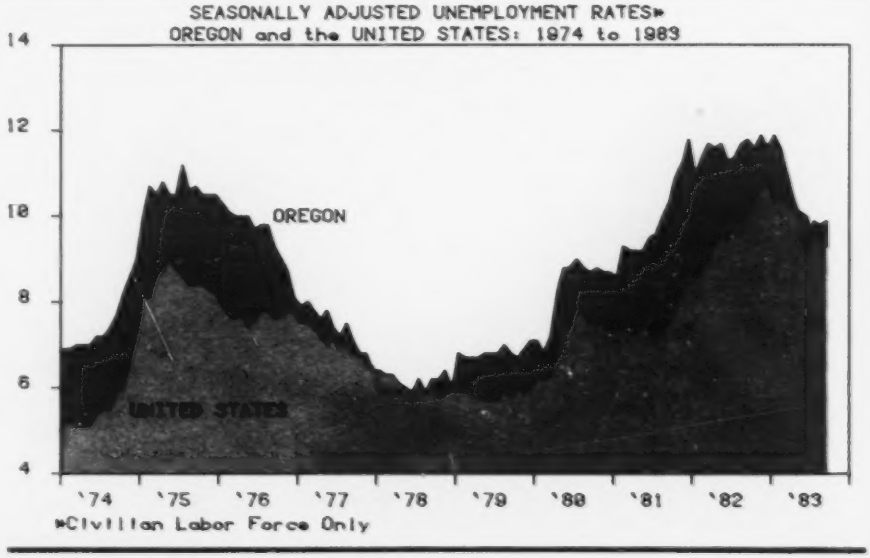
RECOVERY LEVELS OFF

There is an economic recovery underway in this state but it has leveled off - reached a plateau. In all likelihood the pause is temporary and the economy will soon be moving on towards recovery. And, anticipating the possible negative outcome of too rapid a recovery pace, a pause may be just what the doctor ordered.

Over the first half of the year the state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped steadily from 11.9% (January '83) to 9.1% (June '83). In July it hopped back up to 9.9% and has remained essentially unchanged at that level through September.

The nonfarm wage and salary employment index, one of the best overall economic indicators and the best measure of the current job situation, displayed little change in 1983. Starting the year at 101.7 the index peaked just 0.3 higher at 102.0 in June and has since receded to 101.3 in September.

The economy of the United States has been providing emphatic evidence of a move towards recovery. Civilian unemployment statistics, seasonally adjusted, for the nation show a steady decline to 9.3% in September. Given the diversified economy of the U.S. (at least the best example of a diversified economy that we have to work with), it is not too surprising to observe a resurgence of activity among several major industries. The U.S. auto industry, for example, has been somewhat rejuvenated by restriction on imports, pent-up demand stemming from recession



RESIDENT OREGON LABOR FORCE

	1/ Sept. 1983	2/ Aug. 1983	Change	% Change	5/ Sept. 1982
Civilian Labor Force 3/	1,333,800	1,345,800	-12,000	-0.9	1,318,300
Unemployment	115,000	123,100	- 8,100	-6.6	135,300
Percent of Labor Force	8.6	9.1	xxx	xxx	10.3
Seasonally Adjusted Percent	9.9	9.8	xxx	xxx	11.8
Total Employment 4/	1,218,800	1,222,700	- 3,900	-0.3	1,183,000

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised. 3/ Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. 4/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, farm workers, and labor disputants. 5/ Due to revised estimating procedures between December 1982 and January 1983, data for 1983 and that of previous years are not strictly comparable.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

INDUSTRY	1/ Sept. 1983	2/ Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Change From Aug. 1983	Change From Sept. 1982
TOTAL 3/	966,400	948,300	967,700	18,100	-1,300
Wage & Salary Employment Index 4/	101.3	101.1	101.5	xxx	xxx
Diffusion Index 5/	54.3	53.9	38.4	xxx	xxx
Total Manufacturing	198,000	196,200	194,400	1,800	3,600
Durable Goods	136,800	136,600	134,700	200	2,100
Lumber & Wood Products	65,900	66,000	58,300	- 100	7,600
Logging & Sawmills	34,000	34,200	31,000	- 200	3,000
Veneer & Plywood	18,800	19,000	17,200	- 200	1,600
Millwork & Structural Wood	7,200	7,100	5,500	100	1,700
Mobile Homes	2,200	2,100	1,400	100	800
Other Wood Products	3,700	3,600	3,200	100	500
Furniture & Fixtures	2,900	2,900	2,600	0	300
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	3,800	3,800	3,600	0	200
Primary Metals	7,500	7,600	7,500	- 100	0
Blast Furnaces, Iron & Steel	3,700	4,100	4,100	- 400	- 400
Nonferrous Metals	3,800	3,500	3,400	300	400
Fabricated Metals	9,300	9,300	9,300	0	0
Fabricated Structural Metals	3,700	3,700	3,800	0	- 100
Other Fabricated Metals	5,600	5,600	5,500	0	100
Machinery	14,400	14,500	16,100	- 100	-1,700
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9,800	9,600	10,000	200	- 200
Transportation Equipment	6,700	6,400	8,200	300	-1,500
Instruments & Related Products	14,000	14,000	16,700	0	-2,700
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2,500	2,500	2,400	0	100
Nondurable Goods	61,200	59,600	59,700	1,600	1,500
Food & Kindred Products	31,700	30,000	30,500	1,700	1,200
Canning & Preserving	21,100	19,600	20,100	1,500	1,000
Other Food Products	10,600	10,400	10,400	200	200
Textile Mill Products	1,700	1,600	1,800	100	- 100
Apparel	2,700	2,600	2,700	100	0
Paper & Allied Products	9,400	9,700	9,400	- 300	0
Printing & Publishing	10,200	10,100	10,100	100	100
Chemicals & Allied Products	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0
Petroleum Refining	600	600	500	0	100
Rubber & Plastic Products	2,500	2,600	2,300	- 100	200
Leather Products	300	300	300	0	0

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Change From Aug. 1983	Change From Sept. 1982
(cont.)					
Total Nonmanufacturing	768,400	752,100	773,300	16,300	-4,900
Mining & Quarrying	1,700	1,700	2,100	0	- 400
Construction	32,300	31,400	33,200	900	- 900
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	56,300	50,500	56,900	5,800	- 600
Transportation	33,000	32,400	32,100	600	900
Railroad	5,600	5,700	5,900	100	- 300
Trucking & Warehousing	17,400	17,300	16,400	100	1,000
Other Transportation	10,000	9,400	9,800	600	200
Communications	14,600	9,400	15,800	5,200	-1,200
Utilities	8,700	8,700	9,000	0	- 300
Trade	243,600	242,300	241,700	1,300	1,900
Wholesale Trade	61,900	61,000	61,800	900	100
Durable Goods	36,500	35,900	36,100	600	400
Nondurable Goods	25,400	25,100	25,700	300	- 300
Retail Trade	181,700	181,300	179,900	400	1,800
General Merchandise	24,600	24,600	23,400	0	1,200
Food Stores	27,800	28,200	26,800	- 400	1,000
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	22,700	22,700	21,500	0	1,200
Other Retail Trade	106,600	105,800	108,200	800	-1,600
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	64,200	64,400	64,500	- 200	- 300
Banking & Credit Agencies	23,600	23,600	23,500	0	100
Other Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	40,600	40,800	41,000	- 200	- 400
Services	188,300	187,300	187,800	1,000	500
Hotels & Personal Services	21,400	21,700	22,600	- 300	-1,200
Health Services	66,900	66,100	65,600	800	1,300
Other Services	100,000	99,500	99,600	500	400
Government	182,000	174,500	187,100	7,500	-5,100
Federal Government	29,100	29,400	30,000	- 300	- 900
State Government	49,100	49,000	48,600	100	500
Education	17,700	17,400	18,000	300	- 300
Other State	31,400	31,600	30,600	- 200	800
Local Government	103,800	96,100	108,500	7,700	-4,700
Education	61,900	52,400	63,800	9,500	-1,900
Other Local	41,900	43,700	44,700	- 1,800	-2,800
Labor-Management Disputes	2,500	6,900	0	- 4,400	2,500

1/ Preliminary

2/ Revised

3/ Includes full and part-time nonfarm wage and salary workers in pay periods including the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, private household workers and armed forces excluded. NOTE: Estimated in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration. All data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes as amended by the 1977 supplement.

4/ Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment, seasonally adjusted, and indexed to 1977. Data on the earlier index (1972 = 100) can be converted to the 1977 base period by multiplying by a factor of .8264, the ratio between 1972's annual average employment (774,300) and that of 1977 (936,900).

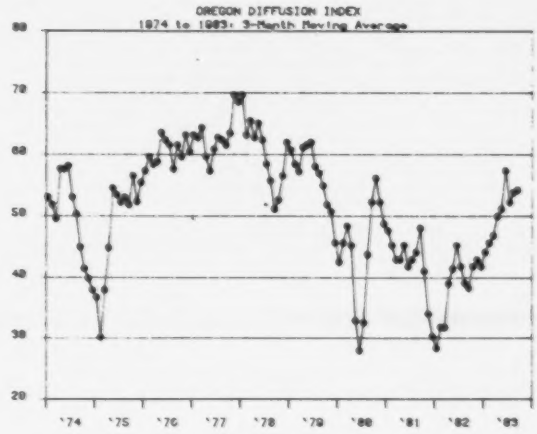
5/ The diffusion index is the percentage of a selected group of 43 industries showing an increase in seasonally adjusted employment. Half of those industries showing no significant change (less than 1/2 of 1%) are counted as increasing.

delayed purchases, etc. The Administration's thrust towards a strong defense posture has resulted in numerous contracts, some involving megabucks, in various parts of the country. Additionally, and in response to earlier reductions in interest rates, employment in the U.S. housing industry has been rebuilding. However, the outlook for new home construction has been clouded recently with mortgage rates up and expected to remain near 14%.

The latest industry statistics for Oregon track a bit differently. Construction was one of the brighter spots in September. Road work has benefitted from recent sharp gains in the amount of federal highway funds. Shopping mall projects in Portland, Salem, and Albany have also contributed to an upturn. Some small gains were also evident in the state's home building sector. However, with the experience of a devastating recession not far behind many potential buyers cannot afford to purchase a home. Besides, the earlier home building boom coupled with a recent decline in population has resulted in a housing surplus; vacancy rates remain high. The result - no strong rebound in housing construction in Oregon is evident or even expected.

The lumber and wood products industry has traditionally held the key to Oregon's economic health. Some very positive things have occurred in the last year in response to the surge in U.S. home building. At 65,900 in September, lumber employment was up 7,600 over the year and 14,200 above the recession low of 51,700 in January 1982. Nevertheless, the wood products industry in Oregon may not be totally out of danger at this time. Rising interest rates are stalling earlier gains. Lumber prices continue to go down and trading is concentrated on only a small volume destined for immediate shipment. As an early step in compensating for soft market conditions some wood products manufacturers are beginning to reduce hours or shifts.

Elsewhere in the durable goods manufacturing sector mixed trends were observed. Labor disputes reduced the total in primary metals and suppressed the employment increase generated from new orders in truck production in the transportation equipment sector. Offsetting forces also included the reopening of another aluminum processing potline in conjunction with reduced power rates and increased product demand.



Speaking of labor disputes, an inordinate number of workers continue to be involved in labor management disputes. The September employes labor dispute count (2,500) is a marked improvement from August (6,900) when more than 5,000 telephone company workers were out, but is the second highest labor dispute total recorded since August 1980. The industry distribution of the labor dispute activity is as follows:

Lumber & Wood Products	700
Primary & Fabricated Metals	800
Paper & Allied Products	300
Transportation Equipment	600
Other	100
Total	2,500

Employment in trade went up 1,300 in September, just about half the amount expected. Retailers are exhibiting caution about employment and inventory needs, which in turn has kept wholesale suppliers lean.

In services the gain of 1,000 is largely attributable to health services and, because of the start of the school year, to private education. While reports on tourism were generally favorable this year, a missing link to this sector has been business travelers. Tighter corporate budgets and greater use of electronic and other means of communication were cited as reasons for the decline in business travel.

Finally, government employment gains in September were lower than usual. In early stages of past recoveries, government has posted fairly strong gains. The opposite is occurring now. The increase

of 7,500 in the August to September statistics equates to a "real" loss of 3,100 after adjustement for normal seasonal variation. The tolling of the school bells caused a big, but less than usual push in local education employment (+9,500 in September). Indeed, restricted budgets and a reduced student population make the 1983-84 school figures pale in relation to the 12,600 average gain in the last five years. Even harder hit is the noneducation sector of local government where, working from a smaller base figure, even stronger reductions were evident in the over the year comparison.

The question remains where the economy is headed. Third quarter 1983 employment and unemployment statistics for Oregon were flat. The real concern, however, should not be focused on this temporary lull, but instead on the nature of the state's economy. Once again we must point to the importance of timber products. Despite efforts aimed at diversification, lumber and wood products and related industries are still largely responsible for setting the economic tone. Today the industry is straining to sustain the excellent gains made in the last year.□

"DISCOURAGED WORKERS" ARE STILL DISCOURAGED

"Discouraged workers" is the name given to the group of people who want jobs, but are not actively looking because they are convinced they cannot find jobs. People in this group are not defined as "unemployed" due to a technicality: they are not actively looking for work.

During the recession, as the job market became fiercely competitive, more and more people who were ready and willing to work dropped out of the hunt. The number of "discouraged workers" rose about half again as fast as those defined as unemployed.

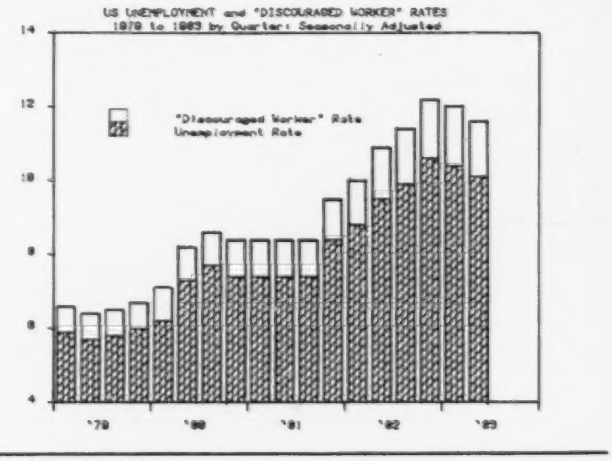
Percent of Civilian Labor Force

	Discouraged	Unemployed
4th Qtr. 1979	0.7%	6.0%
4th Qtr. 1982	1.6	10.6
2nd Qtr. 1983	1.5	10.1

Often the difficulty of searching for a job increases with the length of unemployment. Discouragement really is a factor. Being told "no" over and over again will discourage almost anyone. Practical difficulties can also increase. For example, the tougher the job market, the wider the area one has to scour for job possibilities. The need to drive more miles comes just when money is the shortest for gas and car repairs.

Looking for a job tends to be the hardest job - a lot harder than the duties of a job once it has been found. Usually when a person wants a job but gives up looking, emotional discouragement has something to do with it. But there are cases where concentrating temporarily on subsistence at home is more rational than spending time and scarce money on a job search that is almost sure to be fruitless.

Should "discouraged workers" be included in the definition of "unemployed"? There are good arguments on both sides. Those in favor of including them point out that, since very bleak labor market conditions induce more people to drop out of the "unemployed" ranks and into the "discouraged worker" category, to exclude "discouraged workers" understates the impact of a recession. An emotional version of this reasoning circulated early this year, when members of the Armed Forces were first being included in the "employed" portion of the published national unemployment rate. "In a war", the argument went, "the dead - not just the wounded - are counted as casualties. Discouraged workers are among the casualties of the recession."



The logic behind maintaining the status quo is that a person must do something to signal his desire to work. Merely wanting to work is too abstract. A person should have to "actively seek employment" to be counted in the labor force.

"Discouraged workers" estimates are published only at the national level. In Oregon, where jobless rates have been higher and the average length of unemployment greater, it is probably safe to say that the "discouraged" rate is also higher. Many unemployed Oregonians have moved out of the state - another sign of disillusionment with our job market.

Oregon's "discouraged" rate may have risen well above 2% last winter and spring, before easing with the summer seasonal employment. Possibly 26,000 or more Oregon residents were too discouraged to look for work. Many think the coming winter may be nearly as tough.□

HOURS AND EARNINGS – MORE HOURS & LESS EARNINGS

With an avalanche of good and bad news falling all around it is sometimes hard to discern what is important from that which is not. Much of what is offered as economic analysis is relative - that is, relative to the perspective of both the giver and the receiver. So with signal callers alluding to all manner of forecasts, it is perhaps more important to remember that an economy is not a homogenous entity, but rather a heterogeneous mixture of dissimilar economies interacting within given markets. Oregon's economic collage, while dominated by forest product industries, is no less diverse. Focusing on hours and earnings as an indicator can reveal seeming contradictions, but a closer look at the interaction of various industries can provide a better view of recent trends and possible expectations.

Steadily declining lumber prices and market demand are occurring at a time when home construction is typically its strongest. Yet despite a soft lumber market, average weekly hours for Lumber and Wood Products rose .4 in August. In addition, an increase in the proportion of lower paid workers - production worker employment rose 1,800 - prompted hourly earnings to fall $.16. The month-to-month change is somewhat misleading though. Housing starts have reportedly risen since early spring, yet demand for lumber and wood products has not responded to falling prices. Lagging demand is also reflected in the steady erosion of weekly hours which peaked in May (40.5) and now stands at 39.2. With the winter slowdown approaching and faced with uncertain markets, employers are expected to be quick to change as conditions warrant.

There are also secondary effects of timber harvest activities. Timber revenues received by state and local government depend not only on how much is harvested, but also from where it comes. Approximately 60% of Oregon timber lands are publicly held. Public timber lands also generate a higher percentage of revenue from the harvest of timber than does privately owned cutting. The recession has caused a shift in the balance of where harvesting is being done. Harvesting on private timber lands increased about 12% in 1982 while public timber lands fell

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF OREGON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS 1/

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	2/ Aug. 1983	3/ July 1983	Aug. 1982	2/ Aug. 1983	3/ July 1983	Aug. 1982	2/ Aug. 1983	3/ July 1983	Aug. 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$394.79	$400.40	$378.86	39.4	38.5	38.0	$10.02	$10.40	$9.97
Durable Goods	415.26	418.94	403.13	39.7	39.3	38.8	10.46	10.66	10.39
Lumber & Wood Products	425.71	427.58	418.95	39.2	38.8	38.9	10.86	11.02	10.77
Logging & Sawmills	449.30	461.78	454.46	38.8	39.3	39.9	11.58	11.75	11.39
Veneer & Plywood	427.88	423.77	420.42	39.4	38.7	39.0	10.86	10.95	10.78
Millwork & Struct Wood	339.25	307.94	298.72	40.1	36.4	37.2	8.46	8.46	8.03
Mobile Homes	321.95	282.66	222.08	38.1	36.1	27.9	8.45	7.83	7.96
Other Wood Products	420.40	430.67	376.01	40.0	40.1	36.9	10.51	10.74	10.19
Furniture & Fixtures	280.39	292.37	244.28	36.7	36.5	33.1	7.64	8.01	7.38
Primary Metals	512.78	515.02	478.14	40.6	41.5	39.0	12.63	12.41	12.26
Fabricated Metals	403.37	399.78	363.07	41.8	40.3	36.6	9.65	9.92	9.92
Machinery	408.86	401.41	383.82	39.2	39.2	37.3	10.43	10.24	10.29
Nondurable Goods	347.26	351.99	324.35	38.8	36.4	36.2	8.95	9.67	8.96
Food & Kindred Products	288.90	286.88	267.71	39.2	34.9	35.6	7.37	8.22	7.52
Canning & Preserving	243.49	224.02	218.15	39.4	32.8	34.3	6.18	6.83	6.36
Other Food Products	408.39	407.40	398.97	38.6	38.8	39.0	10.58	10.50	10.23
Textile Mill Products	214.70	198.11	198.15	37.6	37.1	37.6	5.71	5.34	5.27
Apparel	204.28	185.24	176.69	37.9	35.9	33.4	5.39	5.16	5.29
Paper & Allied Products	544.85	541.31	497.17	40.6	40.7	38.6	13.42	13.30	12.88
Printing & Publishing	386.66	378.42	392.63	34.4	34.0	34.9	11.24	11.13	11.25
Construction	537.26	502.83	550.80	36.4	33.3	34.0	14.76	15.10	16.20
Communications & Utilities	466.05	460.88	447.63	39.0	38.6	39.3	11.95	11.94	11.39
Trade	284.97	288.08	285.32	34.5	34.5	34.5	8.26	8.35	8.27
Wholesale Trade	382.02	384.16	379.55	37.6	37.7	38.3	10.16	10.19	9.91*
Retail Trade	236.88	241.49	233.93	32.9	32.9	32.4	7.20	7.34	7.22
Banking & Insurance	263.32	270.91	247.87						
State & Local Government	338.11	337.14	327.85						

1/ Figures are average gross hours and earnings of full and part-time worked or paid for, including overtime and shift premium pay. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. All data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Revised
4/ Data for production workers only and exclude administrative, supervisory (above working foremen), technical, sales and office personnel.
5/ Data for nonsupervisory employes only, excluding proprietors and executive personnel. Data for retail trade excludes eating and drinking places.

nearly 33%. This recession-caused shift was accelerated because of inflated product costs due to bidding practices of two and three years ago.

The upshot of all of this is that timber receipts to government have nosedived at a faster rate than might have been expected. Declining revenues have caused reductions most everywhere in government, which in turn has artificially raised average weekly earnings due to the increased proportion of higher paid workers.

Other Durable Goods for August provided a potpourri of changes. Scheduled maintenance during a plant shutdown boosted hourly earnings $.22 for Primary Metals, with workers receiving premium pay for work done. Responding to spot orders has caused wide swings in average weekly hours for both Primary and Fabricated Metals. Inventory control has firms adjusting production schedules to current orders which for some firms has created a roller coaster effect on hours worked. As a result, weekly hours for Fabricated Metals was able to climb 1.5 while Primary Metals fell .9. Elsewhere, Machinery remains in a trough. Capital outlays so far have not been enough to coax this sector of Oregon's economy out of the doldrums. Production worker employment fell by 200 in August, down 1,500 from a year ago. Again, the increasing share of higher paid workers who remained pushed hourly earnings up $.19.

Gyrations in interest rates are not the only factor affecting Oregon's economy this summer. Weather has played a big role in Food and Kindred Products. The addition of 4,500 production workers in Canning and Preserving caused a precipitous drop in hourly earnings (down $.65). Following a lackluster July, where weather literally dampened food processing activity, August appears to be playing catch up as weekly hours jumped 4.3. In Other Nondurable Goods the resumption of plant operations by one firm's Textile and Apparel operations lifted weekly hours for these sectors by .5 and 2.0 respectively.

Residential Construction is improving but remains lackluster especially compared to pre-recessionary years. Helping to offset this, Heavy Construction has surged forward thanks to road and bridge projects stemming from accelerated spending of highway funds. The net result has been a 3.1 jump in weekly hours. Additions to the workforce also lowered hourly earnings by $.34. Ripples of the increase in heavy construction were also a major contributor in the upswing in weekly hours in Fabricated Metals.

A labor dispute in Communications was made obvious in the .4 increase in weekly hours for total Communications and Utilities. Trade produced little in the way of change, which is somewhat unexpected. Retail Trade has yet to reflect that Oregon is experiencing any strong rebound in consumer spending.

All areas of Oregon's economy are more or less affected by external forces, not the least of which is interest rates. This would appear to be the common thread coursing through the state's economy. What will happen to business activity as reflected by hours and earnings will be determined by that thread.□

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

State	Rank	Aug. 1983	Aug. 1982	Percent Change
West Virginia	1	16.7	13.7	3.0
Michigan	2	13.4	14.5	- 1.1
Alabama	3	12.2	15.0	- 2.8
Mississippi	3	12.2	11.5	0.7
Louisiana	5	12.0	10.8	1.2
Washington D.C	6	11.5	11.2	0.3
Illinois	7	11.3	11.4	- 0.1
Ohio	8	10.8	12.5	- 1.7
Pennsylvania	8	10.8	10.3	0.5
Kentucky	10	10.6	10.2	0.4
Washington	11	10.1	11.9	- 1.8
Tennessee	12	10.0	11.6	- 1.6
New Mexico	13	9.8	9.4	0.4
Arizona	14	9.5	11.4	- 1.9
California	14	9.5	10.2	- 0.7
Wisconsin	16	9.3	10.2	- 0.9
Arkansas	17	9.1	9.2	- 0.1
Idaho	17	9.1	9.6	- 0.5
Indiana	17	9.1	10.9	- 1.8
• Oregon	17	9.1	10.7	- 1.6
South Carolina	17	9.1	11.5	- 2.4
Missouri	22	8.9	9.2	- 0.3
Nevada	23	8.7	10.1	- 1.4
New Jersey	24	8.6	8.7	- 0.1
Alaska	25	8.2	8.3	- 0.1
Florida	25	8.2	7.8	0.4
New York	25	8.2	8.4	- 0.2
Oklahoma	25	8.2	6.0	2.2
Utah	25	8.2	7.7	0.5
North Carolina	30	7.9	9.1	- 1.2
Rhode Island	31	7.8	10.9	- 3.1
Montana	32	7.7	7.9	- 0.2
Texas	33	7.6	7.0	0.6
Wyoming	33	7.6	5.9	1.7
Delaware	35	7.5	8.8	- 1.3
Iowa	36	7.4	8.1	- 0.7
Maine	36	7.4	7.6	- 0.2
Minnesota	38	7.2	7.9	- 0.7
Georgia	39	7.0	7.5	- 0.5
Colorado	40	6.5	7.8	- 1.3
Hawaii	40	6.5	6.7	- 0.2
Maryland	42	6.4	8.5	- 2.1
Massachusetts	43	6.0	7.6	- 1.6
Vermont	44	5.7	6.5	- 0.8
Kansas	45	5.5	6.9	- 1.4
Connecticut	46	5.3	6.7	- 1.4
Virginia	46	5.3	7.6	- 2.3
Nebraska	48	4.9	5.8	- 0.9
South Dakota	49	4.3	4.8	- 0.5
North Dakota	50	4.2	4.8	- 0.6
New Hampshire	51	4.1	6.7	- 2.6

NEW RELEASE – EMPLOYER SERVICES BROCHURE

This handy 12-page guide describes 10 services available to employers. Included are descriptions of ways to avoid laying off workers, obtain bonding, measure job applicant aptitudes and skills, procure data for affirmative action programs, save on unemployment insurance, and other topics.

For your free copy contact your nearest Oregon Employment Division office.

THE EMPLOYER'S CORNER

Twenty Job Service Employer Committees (JSEC's) advise and critique the performance of the local Employment Office serving their area. In cooperation with your local JSEC (pronounced JaySek), each issue of the Oregon Labor Trends features an article of special interest to employers.

NATIONAL JOB BANK SYSTEM:

Have you ever tried to hire local workers for certain jobs only to find they are not available? Searching for workers in other parts of the state or in other states is costly and time-consuming. The Employment Service now has a system in operation nationwide that may be able to help you reduce or eliminate the expense of finding qualified workers for your company.

This assistance is provided through the automated National Job Bank System. Here's how it works....

When you place your job order with the local Employment Office, specialists will screen applicants to locate qualified workers from within the local area. At your request the Employment Service can place your job order into the computerized National Job Bank System. With its modern automated capability, your request will be processed promptly and efficiently. Your job order will be listed with 2,500 Job Service offices throughout the United States as well as all Oregon offices. Qualified applicants who are interested in relocating to your area will submit resumes through your local Employment Service office for your consideration. You then select the applicants who interest you and arrange your interviews.

Using the computerized National Job Bank System, you get national exposure of your job orders. Your job order will receive attention in all Job Service offices nationwide. This wide exposure attracts the maximum number of applicants, reducing the time required to locate qualified workers to meet your special needs.

TRY IT!! YOUR EMPLOYMENT SERVICE CAN WORK FOR YOU THE EMPLOYER. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONTACT YOUR NEAREST EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICE.

RESIDENT OREGON LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY AREA

	September 1983			
	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Unempl.	Rate
STATE OF OREGON	1,333,800	1,218,800	115,000	8.6
Eugene MSA 1/	130,200	117,900	12,300	9.4
Medford MSA 2/	66,530	61,230	5,300	8.0
Portland MSA 3/	651,400	593,900	57,500	8.8
Salem MSA 4/	131,000	121,900	9,100	6.9
Baker	7,620	6,720	900	11.8
Benton	32,710	30,780	1,930	5.9
Clatsop	15,820	14,460	1,360	8.6
Columbia	16,130	14,770	1,360	8.4
Coos	27,860	24,480	3,380	12.1
Crook	6,110	5,660	450	7.4
Curry	7,750	7,160	590	7.6
Deschutes	33,150	30,010	3,140	9.5
Douglas	39,410	35,630	3,780	9.6
Gilliam	850	830	20	2.4
Grant	3,510	3,280	230	6.6
Harney	3,800	3,490	310	8.2
Hood River	9,900	9,290	610	6.2
Jefferson	6,190	5,760	430	6.9
Josephine	24,050	21,830	2,220	9.2
Klamath	27,890	25,650	2,240	8.0
Lake	3,810	3,610	200	5.2
Lincoln	19,470	17,220	2,250	11.6
Linn	39,700	35,780	3,920	9.9
Malheur	14,060	13,200	860	6.1
Morrow	5,530	5,210	320	5.8
Tillamook	10,000	9,030	970	9.7
Umatilla	29,800	27,550	2,250	7.6
Union	11,150	10,510	640	5.7
Wallowa	3,990	3,790	200	5.0
Wasco-Sherman	12,410	11,450	960	7.7
Wheeler	660	630	30	4.5
Yamhill	29,510	27,000	2,510	8.5

1/ Lane County
2/ Jackson County
3/ Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, and Clark Counties
4/ Marion and Polk Counties

OREGON LABOR TRENDS

The Oregon Labor Trends is published monthly by the Research and Statistics Section of the Oregon Employment Division, Raymond P. Thorne, Administrator.

Send comments, questions, and address changes ATTN: R&S-LMI or Phone (503) 378-8657 or toll free 1-800-237-3710 ext. 8-8657.

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OREGON LABOR TRENDS

Prepared by Research and Statistics Section

STATE OF OREGON • EMPLOYMENT DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

NOVEMBER 1983

OCTOBER INDICATORS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Oregon	S.A.	Raw
Oct. '83	10.3	9.1
Sep. '83	9.9	8.6
U.S.		
Oct. '83	8.8	8.4
Sep. '83	9.3	8.8

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT INDEX

Oregon 1977=100

Oct. 1983:	101.8
Sep. 1983:	101.4
Oct. 1982:	101.5
Oct. 1981:	107.2
Oct. 1980:	110.5
Oct. 1979:	114.0

DIFFUSION INDEX

Oregon

Oct. 1983:	60.1
Sep. 1983:	52.7
Aug. 1983:	53.9
July 1983:	52.3
June 1983:	57.4

PRODUCTION WORKER AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

Oregon

Sep. 1983:	39.1
Aug. 1983:	39.4
Sep. 1982:	38.8

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

1967=100

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Portland SMSA	
Sep. 1983	293.3
Year Change	+ 1.8
U.S.	
Oct. 1983	302.6
Year Change	+ 2.9
Portland Hotline	221-4132

COMPLETING THE UPTURN

Oregon may be entering a new phase in its economic recovery - an overall increase in jobs. A good, accurate measure of Oregon's jobs trend, Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, shows two very encouraging signs in October.

- A gain in jobs over October 1982, the first year to year gain since spring of 1980.

- Two monthly increases in a row for the seasonally adjusted index, the first back-to-back monthly gains since the winter of 1980-81.

Oregon's jobs situation reached a turning point about a year ago. It turned flat. As the graph on page 4 shows, this was a very positive development compared with the nearly two-year slide in jobs that had preceded it. We had a normal seasonal improvement in jobs this spring and summer - terrific news for many Oregon families.

After reaching this turning point late in 1982 Oregon's jobs trend remained nearly as flat as a pancake through the first three quarters of 1983. Hopeful looking gains in January and July were each followed by two months of falling back. Now two successive months of gains in the "jobs index", leaving us with more jobs than a year ago, gives a more solid reason to be hopeful.

"Recovery" is a relative term. Clearly, when it comes to employment, recovery has meant something a bit different for Oregon

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*
OREGON and the UNITED STATES: 1974 to 1983

*Civilian Labor Force Only

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

INDUSTRY	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Change From Sept. 1983	Change From Oct. 1982
(cont.)					
Total Nonmanufacturing	774,400	769,300	776,600	5,100	-2,200
Mining & Quarrying	1,700	1,600	1,900	100	- 200
Construction	32,300	32,100	30,600	200	1,700
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	56,400	56,500	56,900	- 100	- 500
Transportation	33,200	33,200	32,300	0	900
Railroad	5,800	5,800	5,900	0	- 100
Trucking & Warehousing	17,200	17,400	16,500	- 200	700
Other Transportation	10,200	10,000	9,900	200	300
Communications	14,600	14,600	15,700	0	-1,100
Utilities	8,600	8,700	8,900	- 100	- 300
Trade	242,400	244,300	239,300	-1,900	3,100
Wholesale Trade	61,100	61,900	60,900	- 800	200
Durable Goods	35,700	36,300	35,600	- 600	100
Nondurable Goods	25,400	25,600	25,300	- 200	100
Retail Trade	181,300	182,400	178,400	-1,100	2,900
General Merchandise	25,400	24,700	24,000	700	1,400
Food Stores	27,900	27,800	26,700	100	1,200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	22,700	22,800	21,400	- 100	1,300
Other Retail Trade	105,300	107,100	106,300	-1,800	-1,000
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	63,900	64,300	64,200	- 400	- 300
Banking & Credit Agencies	23,500	23,600	23,300	- 100	200
Other Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	40,400	40,700	40,900	- 300	- 500
Services	185,900	188,000	186,900	-2,100	-1,000
Hotels & Personal Services	21,200	21,400	21,800	- 200	- 600
Health Services	65,600	66,100	65,300	- 500	300
Other Services	99,100	100,500	99,800	-1,400	- 700
Government	191,800	182,500	196,800	9,300	-5,000
Federal Government	28,700	29,300	29,200	- 600	- 500
State Government	52,400	49,000	51,900	3,400	500
Education	22,200	17,700	22,600	4,500	- 400
Other State	30,200	31,300	29,300	-1,100	900
Local Government	110,700	104,200	115,700	6,500	-5,000
Education	69,500	62,300	72,200	7,200	-2,700
Other Local	41,200	41,900	43,500	- 700	-2,300
Labor-Management Disputes	1,400	2,500	100	-1,100	1,300

1/ Preliminary

2/ Revised

3/ Includes full and part-time nonfarm wage and salary workers in pay periods including the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, private household workers and armed forces excluded. NOTE: Estimated in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration. All data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes as amended by the 1977 supplement.

4/ Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment, seasonally adjusted, and indexed to 1977. Data on the earlier index (1972 = 100) can be converted to the 1977 base period by multiplying by a factor of .8264, the ratio between 1972's annual average employment (774,300) and that of 1977 (936,900).

5/ The diffusion index is the percentage of a selected group of 43 industries showing an increase in seasonally adjusted employment. Half of those industries showing no significant change (less than 1/2 of 1%) are counted as increasing.

RESIDENT OREGON LABOR FORCE

	Oct. 1983 1/	Sept. 1983 2/	Change	% Change	Oct. 1982 5/
Civilian Labor Force 3/	1,324,000	1,334,500	-10,500	-0.8	1,308,700
Unemployment	120,700	115,100	5,600	+4.9	135,000
Percent of Labor Force	9.1	8.6	xxx	xxx	10.3
Seasonally Adjusted Percent	10.3	9.9	xxx	xxx	11.6
Total Employment 4/	1,203,300	1,219,400	-16,100	-1.3	1,173,700

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised. 3/ Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. 4/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, farm workers, and labor disputants. 5/ Due to revised estimating procedures between December 1982 and January 1983, data for 1983 and that of previous years are not strictly comparable.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

INDUSTRY	Oct. 1983 1/	Sept. 1983 2/	Oct. 1982	Change From Sept. 1983	Change From Oct. 1982
TOTAL 3/	969,800	967,000	966,600	2,800	3,200
Wage & Salary Employment Index 4/	101.8	101.4	101.5	xxx	xxx
Diffusion Index 5/	60.1	52.7	41.9	xxx	xxx
Total Manufacturing	195,400	197,700	190,000	-2,300	5,400
Durable Goods	136,000	136,400	131,900	- 400	4,100
Lumber & Wood Products	65,200	65,700	57,200	- 500	8,000
Logging & Sawmills	33,200	33,900	29,900	- 700	3,300
Veneer & Plywood	18,700	18,700	17,300	0	1,400
Millwork & Structural Wood	7,300	7,300	5,300	0	2,000
Mobile Homes	2,300	2,200	1,500	100	800
Other Wood Products	3,700	3,600	3,200	100	500
Furniture & Fixtures	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	3,900	3,900	3,500	0	400
Primary Metals	7,400	7,300	7,000	100	400
Blast Furnaces, Iron & Steel	3,700	3,700	3,900	0	- 200
Nonferrous Metals	3,700	3,600	3,100	100	600
Fabricated Metals	9,200	9,400	9,000	- 200	200
Fabricated Structural Metals	3,500	3,700	3,700	- 200	- 200
Other Fabricated Metals	5,700	5,700	5,300	0	400
Machinery	14,300	14,400	15,800	- 100	-1,500
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9,900	9,800	10,000	100	- 100
Transportation Equipment	6,800	6,700	8,000	100	-1,200
Instruments & Related Products	14,000	14,000	16,300	0	-2,300
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2,600	2,500	2,400	100	200
Nondurable Goods	59,400	61,300	58,100	-1,900	1,300
Food & Kindred Products	29,800	31,700	28,600	-1,900	1,200
Canning & Preserving	18,800	20,900	18,000	-2,100	800
Other Food Products	11,000	10,800	10,600	200	400
Textile Mill Products	1,600	1,700	1,800	- 100	- 200
Apparel	2,800	2,700	2,700	100	100
Paper & Allied Products	9,300	9,400	9,500	- 100	- 200
Printing & Publishing	10,300	10,200	10,300	100	0
Chemicals & Allied Products	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0
Petroleum Refining	600	600	500	0	100
Rubber & Plastic Products	2,600	2,600	2,300	0	300
Leather Products	300	300	300	0	0